



LOUISIANA'S LOOT.

Wrung from the Poor People of the City of Chicago.

The Horrible Lottery Company Running This Town.

From Here Its Tentacles Reach Through the Northwest,

And Gather a Golden Harvest for Some Idle Scalawags.

A Special Grand Jury Is Very Much Needed

To Return Wholesale Indictments Against the Chicago Agents.

The Citizens' Association Calls Attention to the Awful Pest,

But the City Authorities Are Either "Fixed" or Are Supremely Indifferent.

Chicago gives up \$600,000 a year to the Louisiana lottery. This is the very modest estimate made by the most competent judges. None of this money comes back. It is withdrawn from the business of the city, and dragged from the pockets as well as the homes of the poor. The owners and proprietors of this lottery company are a lot of merciless gamblers who have grown rich upon the gullibility of the poorer class of people. Down near their headquarters in New Orleans is a sort of ornamental court-yard, in which the passer-by may see eighteen alligators basking in the sun. These alligators are owned by the lottery company, and for the past eighteen years the alligators have drawn the so-called capital prizes. No one else has ever got hold of one, although millions of dupes have taken tickets. But the alligators have human partners who take care of the money for them. These two-legged crocodiles have robbed themselves rich and are robbing themselves richer. Driven out of most every city in the North, they find a most profitable field of operations in Chicago. Even in New Orleans the people are tired of them. They have proven to be a veritable curse to the State of Louisiana. The frauds who are connected with it try to blind people's eyes by telling about the great acts of charity performed by it. But these alligator acts fool nobody.

Governor Nichols of Louisiana did well to return to the lottery company their check for \$100,000, which they offered, the money to be used in repairing the levee and assisting the victims of the Mississippi's overflow. The offer was a seductive one, and came in the guise of seeming good-will and laudable charity, and for that reason Governor Nichols' quick wit and firmness are all the more commendable. Though a crocodile may shed tears of pity, he still eats his victims. It is safe to say the great Louisiana crocodile never have made this offer of \$100,000 to the Governor had it not been that the charter expires in 1892, and the directors of the company are making every effort to have it extended. It is simply another case of the Greeks bearing gifts.

Here in Chicago the lottery is pre-

ing terrible havoc. It has a great field, and the authorities are doing nothing whatever to stop its ravages. The marauders in Chicago are divided into two camps equally bad. James E. Moore was the first agent in the field, but finding that he was doing too well the alligators divided the feast. Charles Bush, a well-known gambler, came up to operate the other branch, and his lieutenants are "Massage" Hogan and Mike Lawler. This gang has its headquarters on Monroe street, while the Moore gang has headquarters on Washington street.

The Eagle has obtained lists of the different sub-agents, all of whom are liable to indictment under the laws of Illinois.

There are over fifty of these, and when the names of some of them come out people will be astonished.

Some of the gentlemen who have been exposing lottery tickets for sale in their cigar cases and elsewhere will not feel so gay after a week or two.

The Eagle is going at this task leisurely and in good order.

It recognizes that it is a herculean one, but after the records of Moore, Bush, Gore, Hogan, et al., are published the public will possibly feel a greater interest in the matter.

The Eagle is the first paper to tackle these alligators. It has already proven its fighting ability, and will add zest to the battle against the lotteries by showing up every man in Chicago who handles lottery tickets.

When the facts are properly presented much may be expected from that grand body of men, the Citizens' Association.

A glance at the members of the Executive Committee shows what the association is made up of. Here it is:

John J. Glessner, Pres.; E. Nelson Blake, V. P.; Francis B. Peabody, John C. Shortall, O. S. A. Sprague, James H. McVicker, Edison Keith, J. V. Farwell, Jr., Edwin Lee Brown, Christoph Holz, Henry Field, J. Harley Bradley, Wm. A. Fuller, Louis Wampold, Geo. Schneider, Murry Nelson, J. C. Ambler, Sec.

Now, read what this Executive Committee has to say about lotteries in its recently published report.

Here it is:

"The report of our Committee on Lotteries, published in January last, had the effect of calling the temporary attention of the authorities to these abominable frauds; but the efforts made to suppress them were so feebly followed up that no permanent results were obtained. In early summer the announcement, evidently as an advertisement, of legal difficulties over the collection of an alleged prize induced us to procure the interference of the State's Attorney on behalf of the State, in accordance with the statutes; the suit is now pending. Recently the city authorities have taken more active measures to close the places where lottery tickets were sold, and to suppress the sale of papers advertising them. Raids are occasionally made on the policy shops which infest various quarters of the city, generally the poorest, but that they are ineffective is shown by the fact that the dens flourish and increase in number."

And what was the report to which the Executive Committee makes reference?

It was as follows, and is well worth reading:

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTIONS, Jan. 12, 1889, To the Executive Committee:

I beg leave to report on behalf of the Committee on Corruptions that the attention of that committee has been confined mainly, for the past year, to observations of lottery dealers, an imperfect sketch of which will bring to your view a state of facts which ought to have immediate and constant attention.

In January, 1888, the police department of the city made a raid on the offices of the Louisiana Lottery Company at 127 La Salle street, and we hoped that it would result in putting an end to the business, as it would have done had it been effectually followed up; but in a short time the place was as thronged as ever it had been, and continued to be so until July of that year, when we organized a decent upon it through the Sheriff's office, with the result of arresting the owner of the building and five occupants or employees of the place, all of whom were fined; but of the \$100 fines imposed on the five mentioned but \$170 have been paid on behalf of two of them, the other three being still in arrears \$330. We have notified the County Superintendent of Nichols, whose bond is the bond of these five.

Soon after this the same concern began selling lottery tickets at 126 Washington street—in the rear—leaving a person at the old stand to hand a printed card to the numerous applicants, showing where the business was removed to. We caused observations to be made, and notified the city authorities on five occasions that this was going on within hailing distance of their rooms. The circumstances became so flagrant that in August one of the newspapers published an account of the daily proceedings so circumstantially as to appear almost like an advertisement, and we again caused our attorney to wait upon the Mayor in person relative to the matter. He told us that if we would prosecute it to the extent of bringing the offenders to the Criminal Court he would direct a raid to be made. We cheerfully consented and instructed our attorney to attend to it. The police descent was made, and the case against the arrested parties before a justice was once continued and finally disposed of by the imposition of a fine at the instance of some one on behalf of the city, although we were ready to prosecute it to the end by a conviction before the Criminal Court.

A singular occurrence took place in November. It was represented through one or more of the newspapers that a package of \$15,000 had arrived by express to pay the amount of a prize drawn in the Louisiana lottery. It was alleged that a dispute had arisen between two men as to the division of this sum, and one of these obtained an injunction restraining the express company from delivering the money to the other. We ascertained that there was a package at the express office marked "\$15,000," and called the attention of the State's Attorney to the provision of law by which all prizes drawn in lotteries are made forfeitable to the State upon information filed either by the Attorney General or the State's Attorney. We also offered to assist the State's Attorney in any action he might take under the law, suggesting that even if the package were bogus and the whole account a false invention as an advertisement, as we suspected, the parties might be found guilty of contempt of court for bringing a fictitious suit. The law officer of the county objected to taking any steps in this direction, alleging as a reason that he held it to be immoral for the State to participate in the proceeds of such a lottery. Some time afterward, however, he informed us that although he was not in favor of interfering for the State, he would, if any member of the association would make affidavit that the money was still at the express office, and that it was, in fact, the result of a lottery drawing, he might possibly file an information. The time for action had passed, and the conditions were of almost impossible compliance. He himself had the means of ascertaining all he wanted, and also the power of the State at his command.

We call your attention to the fact that we can get little or no assistance from the city authorities in any movement for the suppression of this abominable vice, and yet we are convinced that it could be totally suppressed by a systematic and continued effort by the regular force of the department, which should not only put down the open sale of lottery tickets but pursue the inquiry to the extent of ferreting out the private offenders in barber-shops and other places.

It would be hard to exaggerate the evils of this iniquitous traffic. It is safe to assume that from \$25,000 to \$40,000 per month is paid for lottery tickets in Chicago, the entire amount almost coming from the poor and working classes. The sums received in return are of the most insignificant character. In face of the most strenuous provisions on our statute books this wicked robbery is permitted to go on year after year under the eyes of our officials, and while for six years this association has been endeavoring to suppress it, and its efforts have been efficiently supplemented by the press, little or nothing has been accomplished except temporarily and such relief as has been obtained through the United States Courts as a punishment for using the mails for this unlawful purpose.

This association has presented, on numerous occasions, evidence of the guilt of these offenders, and laid it before the authorities, but—strangely as it may seem—no record was made.

"L" IS TO PAY.

The Alley Road Coming Down State Street from Twenty-third.

Enough Aldermen Have Already Been Secured to Do It,

And the Finest Street in Chicago Is to Be Ruined.

No Doubt Whatever of the Consummation of the Deal.

A Public Uprising Essentially Necessary in Order to Prevent It.

State street is doomed.

The handsomest thoroughfare in Chicago is destined to be destroyed by elevated railroad tracks, and that great, broad street, so long the pride of the city, is to be turned over to the Elevated people.

The "Alley L" is going to come down State street from Twenty-third street, and a large number of Aldermen are already pledged to help the scheme through. South of Twenty-third street the alley road will stick to its old route and right of way, through the alley to Thirty-ninth street. Ald. Tiedemann has made investigation and has come to the conclusion that the change of route as indicated has been determined. He has property interests on State street, and made the investigation as thoroughly as the circumstances and the time would permit. He ascertained, for instance, that parties friendly to the alley "L" had recently bought the property at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and State. At this point it has been determined to switch the line from the main thoroughfare into the alley route.

North of Twenty-second street the property along the route originally designated is quite valuable. Whole buildings on the cross streets would have to be torn down. A section would have to be torn off Haylin's Theater. The Haven School would block the way, and as school property cannot be condemned, the company would be barred further progress north. Then, too, the Kimball carriage factory, the new Leiter building, and other costly blocks would interfere. Under all the circumstances the change to State street from Twenty-second street north is not surprising. The right of way on State street between Van Buren and Twenty-second street can be easily obtained, it is claimed, by the alley "L" people. Nearly half the property is owned by the Santa Fe. The Santa Fe, it is claimed, is friendly to the alley people. It would be cheaper to buy the remaining frontage than to condemn the way along the alley.

The South Side Aldermen have always been friendly to the alley "L" scheme, and will receive the aid of many West Side men in pushing it along, it is claimed, if only for the purpose of defeating the State street scheme, because the sponsors of the latter have not talked kindly of the Civic Fathers.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

But now comes up another question: Where will either of the schemes obtain connections through Hyde Park and Lake? It is admitted that an "L" road as far as Thirty-ninth street could not pay. The State street "L" people originally intended to connect with the right of way which they have obtained through Hyde Park, but this right of way only comes as far north as Forty-third street. It will be no easy matter to obtain the right of way, but the interesting thing would have been the purchase outright of these times their value.

The alley "L" road is even in a worse plight. It has no right of way south of Thirty-ninth street. Where will it seek one? It will hardly consolidate with the State street "L" in order to obtain the franchise of the latter through Hyde Park. What then will the alley "L" people do?

An inquisitive Alderman, with the aid of the City Clerk, came upon what he thinks is a solution of the question recently. While looking through the Hyde Park "L" ordinance it occurred to him that there might be a similar one in existence for Lake. A search was made through the Lake ordinances, and sure enough one was discovered. It is a sweeping and most valuable ordinance. Its possession would be worth \$10,000,000 to either the alley or the State street "L" road. It seems to be entirely regular, having passed the Town Board by a vote of 3 to 1—all the members voting. The President did not attempt a veto, and therefore it became law.

A SWEEPING ORDINANCE.

It was first introduced about a year ago last June. It was referred then, and not reported back until after the spring election of 1889. Then it was acted on favorably, and was duly adopted a month before annexation was declared.

It confers the most sweeping privileges. It gives the right of way west on Thirty-ninth street from the southeast corner of State street and Thirty-ninth to Halsted, on Halsted street south to Vincennes avenue, on Summit avenue, on Vincennes or Summit avenue, on Vincennes avenue south to Eighty-seventh street, thence east on Eighty-seventh street to State; also on State street north to Thirty-ninth street; also on Vincennes avenue to intersection with State; also on Thirty-ninth street from Halsted street west to Ashland avenue, thence south on Ashland avenue to Eighty-seventh street; also on Thirty-ninth street to Western avenue and south on Western avenue to Eighty-seventh street. Provisions are also made for lines on Wallace street, Johnson avenue, Sixty-ninth street, Forty-third street, and Forty-seventh street.

The name given to the company which secured this sweeping ordinance is the Equitable Transportation Company, of which Irus Coy is the President. It was passed June 29, the day before the vote on annexation, and accepted by President Coy the same day. It is quite free and easy in its gifts to the company, has but few restricting clauses, and gives ample time for construction. It is, perhaps, the most sweeping "L" road ordinance in the world.

GEN. SHERMAN occupied a box in a theater the other evening, and when he was recognized the audience broke out into loud applause, and before it ended loud cries came from all over the house for "Sherman! Sherman!" The hero of Atlanta rose to his feet, placed his hand on his breast, and made a profound military bow. The cries and bravos continued, and Gen. Sherman kept bowing and smiling, and shaking his head. Finally, raising his hand peremptorily, he commanded silence, and not till then did the applause stop. "It's a wonder," said the General, as he left the theater, "that the band didn't play 'Marching Through Georgia.' Everywhere I go they play that tune when they know I'm in the crowd, and I confess I like it."

It is said, by men who claim to be judges of it, that hard drinking is on the wane in New York. Men are adopting the European custom, more and more every year, of drinking with their meals. What is known as "drinking between drinks" has been pretty well frowned upon by business men, and it is unquestionably a fact that there is nothing like the tipping down town during the hours that are usually devoted to business, nowadays, that there was five years ago.

THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA, at the age of 47, once figured in the uniform of a lieutenant of artillery in the streets of Berlin. When her husband was about to leave for England, during the riots in 1848, she brought some very valuable documents from the Prince of Prussia's residence into the royal palace, clothed in the manner described. This was on March 19, and no accident was her disguise that no one recognized her.

POLITICAL POINTS

Hempstead Washburne Hoists His Banner in the Fourth District.

Good Prospect that He Will Succeed Congressman Adams.

The Democratic State Convention to Meet June 4.

A Lively Hustle in the Various Chicago Towns.

The Aldermanic Candidates Are Making Things Lively.

Prospects of a Very Full Vote on the First Day of April Next.

Notes from the Various Wards and Comments on the Campaign.

Hon. Hempstead Washburne is going to make a dashing fight for Congress this year. He is backed by the active and aggressive young Republicans of the North Side, and has, also, a large following among the more conservative people. If nominated—and there seems to be little doubt about that—Mr. Washburne will make a great race. He frankly avows his candidacy, and in conversation with a reporter the other day said:

"I want the nomination and intend to get it. I think it is an honorable ambition. My father represented an Illinois district in Congress most creditably, as people generally believe. I would like to follow in his footsteps, and my sincerest desire would be to serve the people as faithfully as he did. I wish it understood, however, that my ambition and my desires are subordinate to the success of the party in the district and in the State. I will be no better. I think I can be elected and can serve the district as well and as acceptably as Mr. Adams has done, and poll as many votes as he or any other candidate that might be nominated."

TRUE TO HIS PARTY.

"When I was a candidate before the last convention," said Mr. Washburne, "was defeated. I was asked by many to run independently. Promises of Democratic support were intimated to me. I declined the invitation most promptly. I can assure you."

"I would be perfectly willing now or any time before the hour of beginning active hostilities to have, say, ten disinterested Republicans from each ward in the Fourth District decide whether my candidacy would assist or hurt the party's chances. If the latter conclusion is reached they may name who they think would be a better man, and I will not only remain out of the race myself but will take the stump for whomever they decide on. Of course, I won't consent to the selection as judges of any of my avowed opponents, but to any fair-minded, disinterested Republican I shall have no objection. If Mr. Adams will consent to this proposition a bitter, acrimonious contest will be avoided."

Mr. Washburne is especially strong in the North Division among the Germans on account of the services rendered by his father when Minister to Prussia during the Franco-Prussian war to the German residents of Paris. He also struggles with the Germans.

Col. George B. Davis and George B. Swift, who favored Mr. Adams before, are said to be in favor of Mr. Washburne this time. They recognize the